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which color extends to the mesosternum (the interval between the first and second pair of coxæ); the posterior part of the pleuræ is yellowish, which color surrounds the root of the wings, even encroaching upon the mesonotum, and extends towards the hind coxæ, without reaching them; the halteres are inserted on brown ground; they are brownish but the basal half of their stem is pale yellow; the scutellum brownish anteriorly, is yellowish posteriorly; the metathorax is yellowish anteriorly, brownish posteriorly. Abdomen brown, hairy; male genitals yellowish-brown. Feet brownish, underside with a whitish reflection; (when denuded, the feet appear pale). The first joint of the tarsi, as usual, is very short; the second is about equal in length to the three following taken together; (the relation of these four joints is about as follows: $6\frac{1}{2}$. $3\frac{1}{2}$. $2\frac{1}{2}$. 1: it is nearly the same on all feet.) The wings are clothed with grayish hairs; the second longitudinal vein is very gently arcuated; no perceptible cross-vein between the first and the second longitudinal veins. (Description drawn from three dry specimens: males).

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Description of a new genus of PIERIDÆ, and certain new species of butterflies from California.

BY HERMAN BEHR, M. D.

Genus NEOPHASIA, Behr.

Larva ignota.

Imago; caput globuliforme, oculi pro forma thoracis magni prominentes; palpi strictiusculi, capite longiores, compressi, hirsuti, antennæ mediocres in clavam fusiformem desinentes, abdomen gracile alis inferioribus brevius, alæ elongatæ tenerrimæ, cellula discoidalis in medium alarum porrecta. Alarum anticarum angulus superior acutiusculus.

This Genus forms a very natural passage from *Pontia* to *Pieris*. From *Pontia* it differs by the shape of the wing; from *Pieris* by its gauze-like substance, by the shape and proportions of the head and the slenderness of thorax and abdomen.

The shape and position of the discoidal cell separates *Neophasia* from *Leucophasia*.

I know of two species belonging to this genus, both of them inhabitants of the pine forest region of the mountain chains parallel to the coast of the Pacific.

1. *N. MENAPIA*. (*Pieris menapia*, Felder) is found on a certain elevation of the Sierra Nevada. Of its habits, I only know that it is found in pine forests. Mr. Lorquin, well known by his scientific travels, ventures the opinion that the caterpillar feeds on some coniferous tree, a supposition, that, notwithstanding the unusual food for a Pierid larva, is not altogether so improbable as it appears at first, as, I, myself have found the larva of a true *Pieris*, in South Australia, on a species of *Loranthus*.

2. *N. TERLOOII*, nov. spec.—*Alæ* anticæ longitudinaliter dimidiatæ, dimidium superius nigrum, fascia maculari repāda alba intersectum, dimidium inferius cum alis posticis album.

It is not necessary to point out how very different the coloration of this species is from *Menapia*. It was caught by Baron Terloo in the pine forest region of the Sierra Madre in a cold, inhospitable region. It was fluttering at a considerable height between the fronds of the coniferous trees and finally alighted on a *Loranthus*, the only plant in flower in the neighborhood.

ANTHOCARIS EDWARDSII, nov. sp.—*Ausonoidi* similis, sed alis anticis repandiusculis, posticis subtus lilacinis obscurius undulato-marmoratis, ad marginem anteriorem macula candida signatis.

This fine species is very different from all the other Californian species and the most considerable in size. The line of the outer margin of the forewing is somewhat that of *Genutia*, but the general shape is more like that of *Sara* and of *Cardamines*. The under side of the hind wings approaches in its markings some African species; it is of a silky, shining, lilac color marbled by short undulated lines of a darker hue with a reflex of olive color, that also tints the disk and anterior margin. This tint is interrupted on the anterior margin, some small patches of pure white and a conspicuous stripe extending from the subcostal vein to the middle of discoidal cell. I possess only two females, so that I am not certain whether the male has an orange tip or not. Both specimens are from Downieville.

ANTHOCARIS COOPERII, nov. sp.—*Saræ* similis sed macula aurantiaca in alis anticis maris nec marginem anteriorem nec posteriorem attingit; fœminæ alæ si umbram fulvescentem exemeris a margine anteriori oriente macula omnino destitutæ sunt. *Alæ* posticæ subtus fasciis læte viridibus irregularibus sed cohærentibus, neque ut in *Sara*, punctulatis ornatæ.

Smaller than *Sara*. I received several specimens of both sexes by the kindness of Dr. Cooper, who collected them in San Diego. The male seems not to vary either in size or markings but the female varies in both, and in one individual approached very near *Lanceolata*. Even the outline of the wings is not constant in the three specimens I possess of the female.